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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (e)
Macroeconomic policy questions: External debt crisis and development

Guyana:* draft resolution

Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/164 of 16 December 1996, 52/185 of 18 December 1997 and 53/175 of 15 December 1998 on enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries,

Reaffirming the urgent need for effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries in order to help them to attain a lasting exit from unsustainable debt burdens,

Recognizing the continuing efforts of debtor countries, despite the great social cost involved, to pursue economic reform, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes aimed at achieving stability, raising domestic savings and investments, reducing inflation, improving economic efficiency and addressing the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty as well as the development of social safety nets for the vulnerable and poorer strata of their populations,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries as constituting an element adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and stressing the importance of alleviating once and for all the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with the various types of debt of developing countries on the basis of an effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable approach,

Noting with great concern the continuing high debt burden borne by African countries and least developed countries, as exacerbated by the continuous declines in commodity prices,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

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Noting also with great concern that the recent financial crises have aggravated the debt-servicing burden of many developing countries, including middle-income countries, making it difficult for them to raise enough resources for debt servicing,

Noting with concern that a growing number of middle-income developing countries are facing grave difficulties in sustaining external debt servicing and that some of these countries have become highly debt-distressed,

Stressing that debt sustainability of middle-income developing countries is essential to their sustained economic growth and to the smooth functioning of the world economy,

Noting with great concern that the debt overhang of the heavily indebted poor countries is far from being lifted and that the pace of implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative has been very slow because of the complexity of the process itself and because of financing constraints,

Stressing the need for the evolving international debt strategy to address fully the debt sustainability of developing countries, and, in this connection, stressing the urgent need for a full and swift implementation of initiatives that will further assist developing countries, in particular the poorest and heavily indebted countries, especially in Africa, in their efforts to improve their debt situation in view of their high and unsustainable levels of total debt stock and servicing burdens,

Stressing also the need for a supportive international economic environment that is conducive to improving the developing countries' terms of trade, market access and access to technology, as well as to fostering better commodity prices, stable exchange rates and international interest rates and to enabling the provision of sufficient resources for development,

Welcoming the initiative of the Group of Seven major industrialized countries, launched at its meeting in Cologne, Germany, in June 1999, and the recent decisions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative,

Acknowledging the actions taken by creditor countries both within the framework of the Paris Club and through the cancellation and equivalent relief of bilateral debts,

Emphasizing that mechanisms such as debt rescheduling and debt conversion have not resolved problems relating to the long-term debt sustainability of indebted developing countries,

Emphasizing also that the international community should consider further appropriate measures in order to contribute to effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on recent developments in the debt situation of the developing countries;[1]

2. *Recognizes* that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries can contribute substantially to the strengthening of the global economy and to the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

3. *Recognizes also* that the Cologne initiative and the recent decisions adopted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative contribute to achieving durable solutions to the external debt

[1] A/54/370.

and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries, in particular of the heavily indebted poor developing countries;

4. *Recognizes further* that a principal obstacle for the speedy implementation of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative is financial constraints, and, in this regard, reiterates the call for the industrialized countries that have not yet contributed to the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (now renamed Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility) and the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Trust Fund to come forward immediately with their contributions;

5. *Notes* that even with the so-called "floating completion points", the two three-year stages of implementation of the Initiative in eligible countries still represents a long time-frame before actual debt relief could happen, and, in this regard, encourages consideration to shorten further the time-frame for implementation of the Initiative to eligible countries so that debt relief can be provided to them in the quickest manner possible, thereby helping them immediately to move towards the path of economic recovery and development;

6. *Notes also* that while there is now a possibility to expand eligibility under the Initiative to 36 countries, there is still a need to review the list of heavily indebted poor countries, including the cases of borderline heavily indebted countries, in order to ensure that all poor countries facing debt-servicing difficulties will be considered under the Initiative, and, in this regard, also encourages consideration to apply less restrictive eligibility criteria, notably by reducing the threshold of ratios of debt to exports and debt service to exports;

7. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the transparency and integrity of debt sustainability analysis through, *inter alia*, the commissioning and making use of studies prepared by impartial sources that are selected in consultation with creditors and debtors and relevant United Nations bodies, as appropriate;

8. *Notes* the agreement on the elements of a financing plan for multilateral development banks that will permit the enhanced framework for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative to be launched and the delivery of debt relief to begin for those countries requiring retroactive relief and those expected to reach their decision points over the near term, and, in this regard, stresses the importance of applying the enhanced Initiative to those eligible countries which have already reached their decision or completion points within the framework of the previous Initiative;

9. *Stresses* the need for flexible implementation of the proposed framework for strengthening the link between debt relief and poverty reduction, and, in this regard, emphasizes that the absence of an agreed poverty reduction strategy paper should not hinder the reaching of a decision point and that in all cases a demonstrable progress in implementing a poverty reduction strategy in countries eligible under the Initiative should be sufficient for the decision and completion points to be attained under its enhanced framework;

10. *Emphasizes* that poverty reduction programmes as linked to the implementation of an enhanced Initiative must be country-driven and in accordance with the priorities and programmes of countries eligible under the Initiative;

11. *Stresses* the critical need for all debt relief initiatives to be guided by more transparent and predictable modalities, involving debtor countries in any review and analysis that is conducted during the adjustment period;

12. *Urges* creditor countries to consider full cancellation of bilateral official debts of countries eligible under the Initiative, post-conflict countries, in particular those with protracted arrears, developing countries affected by serious natural disasters and countries with very low social and human development indicators, and, in this regard, calls upon the

Secretary-General to examine ways and means of building coalitions with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations in creditor countries, including Jubilee 2000, to ensure in the shortest possible time the implementation of pronouncements on debt forgiveness in order that countries eligible under the Initiative will quickly benefit from such pronouncements;

13. *Reiterates* the fundamental principle, in keeping with previous resolutions of the General Assembly, that funding of any debt relief should not affect the support required for other development activities in favour of developing countries, and, in this regard, welcomes the decision of the Joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank Development Committee that financing of debt relief should not compromise the financing made available through concessional windows such as the International Development Association, and expresses its appreciation that certain developed countries have reached or even gone beyond the internationally agreed target for official development assistance of 0.7 per cent, while, at the same time, calling upon other developed countries to fulfil this target for official development assistance;

14. *Expresses its appreciation for* the action taken by creditor countries of the Paris Club in December 1998 with regard to the debts of countries affected by hurricane Mitch, and, in this regard, reiterates the need for bilateral relief promises to come to fruition in the shortest possible time-frames in order to free the requisite resources for national reconstruction efforts, welcomes the decision of various countries to condone bilateral debt to Honduras and Nicaragua and invites others to follow their example;

15. *Encourages* the international creditor community to consider appropriate measures in the case of countries with a very high level of debt overhang, including, where appropriate, debt conversion measures for the low-income countries of Africa, the least developed countries and middle-income countries, in order to make an appropriate and consistent contribution to the common objective of debt sustainability;

16. *Recognizes* the economic and social costs being incurred by the middle-income developing countries because of their external debt-servicing obligations, and notes the worsening situation in some of them, which may lead to insolvency, thus requiring outright debt reduction;

17. *Calls for* concerted action effectively to address debt sustainability of middle-income developing countries with a view to resolving their long-term debt sustainability problems, including through major reduction of their debt stock and other appropriate and orderly mechanisms for debt reduction, encourages private creditors, in particular, commercial banks, to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of middle-income developing countries, in particular those affected by the recent financial crises, and also encourages all creditor and middle-income debtor countries to utilize to the fullest extent possible all existing mechanisms for debt reduction;

18. *Recognizes* the need to enhance the ability of existing facilities to provide debt-relief measures through various debt-conversion programmes, such as debt-equity swaps, debt-for-nature swaps, debt-for-child-development swaps and other debt-for-development swaps, to be implemented widely so that the countries concerned may be assisted in their development efforts, as well as to support measures in favour of the most vulnerable segments of the societies of those countries and to develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development programmes and projects, in conformity with the priorities of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen in March 1995;[2]

[2] See *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8).

19. *Recognizes also* the adverse impact of the volatility of short-term capital flows and exchange rates on interest rates and the debt situation of developing countries, and stresses the need for coherence in implementing policies, as well as orderly, gradual and well-sequenced approaches to capital account liberalization, in order to mitigate the impact of such volatility and reduced access to external financing;

20. *Takes note* of the reform of Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility operations to focus on giving greater prominence to the goal of supporting countries' poverty reduction efforts, while recognizing that debt relief alone will be insufficient to achieve the goal of poverty eradication, and, in this regard, emphasizes the urgency of securing its adequate level of funding support;

21. *Reaffirms* the Mid-term Global Review of Progress towards the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,[3] in particular the appropriate actions required in favour of those countries concerning their official bilateral, commercial and multilateral debts;

22. *Stresses* the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries from all sources, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, and urges creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, in particular to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms and stabilization and structural adjustment programmes by the developing countries that will enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and attract new investments and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development and the eradication of poverty;

23. *Also stresses* the importance of additional debt-relief measures in the light of the adverse effects of the international financial crises on the mobilization of both domestic and external resources for the development of the developing countries, including those in Africa and the least developed countries;

24. *Further stresses* the importance of trade to development, poverty alleviation and sustained global economic recovery, and, in this regard, emphasizes the need for the next round of trade negotiations to deliver early and substantial benefits to developing countries, as well as improving their market access and further reducing barriers to their trade;

25. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions, and the private sector to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of commitments, agreements and decisions resulting from the major United Nations conferences and summits organized since the beginning of the 1990s on development, as well as from the outcomes of review processes, related to the question of the external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report on this item to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a comprehensive and substantive analysis of the external debt problems of the heavily indebted poor countries, least developed countries and middle-income developing countries, as well as proposals for specific and concrete measures or mechanisms to resolve these problems in a durable manner;

27. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] Resolution 50/103, annex.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 105
Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

Guyana*: draft resolution

Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/107 of 20 December 1995 and 53/198 of 15 December 1998 regarding the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006), and all of its other resolutions relating to international cooperation for the eradication of poverty in the developing countries,

Recalling also the declarations and programmes of action of the United Nations major conferences and summits in the 1990s as they relate to the eradication of poverty,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006),[1]

Expressing its deep concern that efforts to reduce global poverty, in particular in the developing countries, have been severely constrained by the slowdown in the global economy, negative effects of globalization, financial crises and declining commodity prices,

Expressing further deep concern that the number of people living in extreme poverty continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected,

Expressing concern about the increasing economic disparities within and among countries and its negative impact on the national and international efforts to eradicate poverty,

Recognizing that the combined effects of natural disasters, conflicts, entrenched poverty, diseases, especially the malaria and the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.
[1] A/54/316.

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immunodeficiency syndrome epidemic, and lack of proper education affect the economic prospects of and efforts to eradicate poverty in the most severely affected countries, especially in Africa,

Recognizing also that globalization poses severe challenges and risks, particularly for developing countries, at a time when they are intensifying their efforts towards achieving sustained economic growth and directing their national policies towards realizing the objective of eradicating poverty,

Recognizing further that, while it is the responsibility of States to attain social development, the international community should support the efforts of the developing countries in eradicating poverty,

Emphasizing the need to further strengthen the efforts of international organizations, agencies, funds, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system within their respective mandates to implement measures and actions to eradicate poverty as well as those of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, within the framework of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty,

Expressing its appreciation to the developed countries that have reached the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance,

Noting with appreciation the Cologne Initiative and the decision taken by the Bretton Woods institutions to make poverty eradication the priority in their programmes and policy advice, and the enhancement introduced to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative with a view to achieving faster, deeper and broader debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries,

1. *Reiterates* that the main objective of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty is to achieve the goal of eradicating absolute poverty and reducing overall poverty substantially in the world through decisive national action and international cooperation;

2. *Reiterates also* the call for strengthened efforts at all levels to implement fully and effectively the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and, in this context, calls for specific action aimed at achieving tangible results annually with a view to realizing the objectives of the Decade as soon as possible;

3. *Stresses* the importance of tackling the root causes of poverty and the necessity of meeting the basic needs of all and, in this context, emphasizes the fundamental role of strong and sustained economic growth that favours the poor, creates substantive expansion in productive opportunities and employment, increases incomes and promotes equitable income distribution for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments to incorporate, as they deem appropriate, the recommendations made by the Secretary-General[1] for action and initiatives for poverty eradication towards the new millennium in designing and implementing their national poverty alleviation strategies and exploring policies best suited to their national circumstances with a view to maximizing the effect of poverty reduction and eradication;

5. *Urges* strengthened international efforts to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty, including by creating an enabling environment to facilitate their integration into the world economy, improving their market access, facilitating the flow of financial resources, and initiating innovative debt-relief mechanisms for the developing countries, so that they can share equally in the benefits of globalization and cope with its negative effects as well as avoid marginalization;

6. *Calls upon* all countries to formulate and implement national strategies and programmes, including setting time-bound targets for poverty reduction;

7. *Reaffirms* that mainstreaming a gender perspective in an active and visible manner into all policies and programmes aimed at poverty eradication at both the national and international levels is key to a successful poverty eradication strategy;

8. *Calls upon* the developing countries to fulfil the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance and, within that target, to earmark 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross domestic product for the least developed countries;

9. *Also calls upon* the developing countries to facilitate the transfer of technology and access to knowledge on preferential and concessional terms in order to enable the developing countries to benefit from the phenomenon of globalization, which is influenced in large measure by technology;

10. *Encourages* Governments to adopt policies promoting the effective use and development of microcredit, and calls upon the international community, in particular the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional organizations to support and further develop other microfinance instruments;

11. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations system to give priority to poverty eradication and to enhance coordination in this regard, and encourages those agencies of the United Nations system as well as other partners in development to continue to support Member States through *inter alia*, advocacy actions to generate political support within the donor countries, for the achievement of the objectives of the Decade;

12. *Calls upon* the developed countries that have not done so to provide the required financing for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in order to contribute to the achievement of poverty reduction in a sustainable manner in these countries;

13. *Encourages* the relevant international organizations to examine ways and means of assisting the growing number of middle-income developing countries facing mounting poverty levels resulting from their current difficulties in servicing their external debt and hampering their efforts to effectively combat poverty;

14. *Decides* to promote the examination in all relevant intergovernmental forums of ways and means to integrate poverty reduction objectives in the context of the development concerns of developing countries into ongoing discussions on the international financial development architecture;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of measures, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including a thorough examination of the impact of globalization and interdependence on poverty eradication, recommendations for possible actions and initiatives for poverty eradication in the process of globalization, as well as on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)".

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 97 (d)
Macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development

Guyana*: draft resolution

Science and technology for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,[1] adopted in 1979, its resolution 52/184 of 18 December 1997, and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and their five-year reviews concerning science and technology for development,

Reaffirming also the common vision of science and technology as a common heritage of mankind in which the entitlement to the knowledge and its derived benefits for development should not be restricted,

Stressing that the pace of globalization is influenced in large measure by the development of science and technology and that developing countries should be assisted to become well-equipped with the knowledge of science and technology so as to enable them to benefit from the opportunities offered by globalization and avoid the risk of their marginalization in the process of globalization,

Noting with concern the introduction of agricultural seedlings that would impair predictable season-to-season harvests and crop production in developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of establishing and strengthening partnership and networking between firms from the South and the North to build and strengthen the technological capabilities and skills needed for developing countries to compete in the international markets,

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* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

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Recognizing also that information technologies are important requisites for planning, development and decision-making in science and technology, and recognizing also their far-reaching implications for society,

Noting the work being undertaken by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in its work programme for member States, especially the developing countries, and reaffirming its unique role as a global forum for examining science and technology questions, improving the understanding of science and technology policies and formulating recommendations and guidelines on science and technology matters within the United Nations system, in relation to development,

Expressing its profound concern over the continued inadequacy of resources for fostering science and technology for development, and the lack of political will to fulfil the commitments for provision of new and additional resources in this respect,

Expressing its concern over the fact that the developing countries are increasingly facing obstacles in respect of accessing new technologies, with export restrictions being imposed under various pretexts, and emphasizes that intellectual property rights regimes should not increase the cost of technology transfer to developing countries,

Expressing concern over the dominant role of large private industry groups in biotechnology, particularly in agriculture, pharmaceutical and health care, whose interests may lead to the control and prevention of dissemination of research knowledge that could benefit mankind,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on macroeconomic policy questions: science and technology for development,

1. *Reaffirms* the important role that the United Nations should play in the promotion of cooperation in science and technology as one of its priorities, and in the enhancement of support and assistance to developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development, and emphasizes the need to enhance the capability of the relevant United Nations organizations and bodies, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, to address relevant issues in the field of science and technology;

2. *Reaffirms* Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/61 of 30 July 1999, in which the Council approved the provisional agenda and substantive theme for the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

3. *Recognizes* the role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in coordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the area of science and technology for development, and emphasizes the importance of the activities that are to be pursued within the framework of the Commission, including a broad spectrum of new global challenges in science and technology, and encourages support to these undertakings;

4. *Recognizes also* the importance for developing countries of having access to science and technology so as to enhance their productivity and competitiveness in the world market, and stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and the corresponding know-how, including privately owned technologies, in particular to the developing countries, on concessional, preferential and favourable terms, taking into account the special needs of developing countries,

5. *Reaffirms* that capacity-building in science and technology in developing countries should remain a priority issue in the United Nations agenda, and urges that international cooperation efforts be intensified and strengthened towards developing countries' endogenous capacity-building in science and technology, including their capacity to utilize scientific and technological developments from abroad as well as to modify and adapt them to suit local conditions;

6. *Recognizes* the role of the public and private sector in science and technology for development, in particular in the transfer and development of science and technology capabilities;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries, in particular in knowledge-intensive sectors, with the objective of enhancing technological capacities and capabilities and skills in developing countries;

8. *Emphasizes* the role of partnership and networking mechanisms for the integration of developing countries into the world economy, in particular by strengthening national capacity-building, promoting market access across a large number of sectors and industries, dissemination of new business and management cultures, especially among small and medium-sized enterprises, and expanding opportunities for them to leverage their own research and development activities;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to fulfil the commitments on the provision of financial resources and transfer of technology contained in chapter 34 of Agenda 21,[2] the outcome of the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly and the Agenda for Development;[3]

10. *Recognizes* that, while applications of agricultural biotechnology in developing countries, if associated with the capacity to ensure their compatibility with human health and developing countries' ecosystems, provide viable opportunities for improving productivity and increasing production capacity in the agricultural sector, developing countries have limited access to such technologies and face a number of impediments in their development of biotechnology;

11. *Calls* for farmer-friendly biotechnology that will foster crop reproduction, improve season-to-season harvests while enhancing economic growth and the sustainable development of developing countries;

12. *Encourages* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to expand, to the extent possible, the scope of its deliberations on the theme "National capacity-building in biotechnology" with particular attention to agriculture and the agro-industry, health and environment for the inter-sessional period 1999-2001, and stresses the necessity of promoting linkages and partnership among public and private sectors and centres of excellence and networks in developed and developing countries with the objective of strengthening national research capability and capacity in biotechnology in developing countries;

13. *Stresses* the need to establish science and technology as a cross-cutting theme within the work of the United Nations, particularly through effective and better coordination, including international cooperation in technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting, as well as in the area of information and communication technologies, partnership and networking for innovative and new technologies, in biotechnology and in providing an

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[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[3] Resolution 51/240, annex.

environment conducive to the development of new environmentally sound technologies, and calls upon United Nations organizations, funds and programmes to work in a coordinated manner to develop a catalogue of proven technologies to enable developing countries to make effective choices in state-of-the-art technologies;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations system to ensure, where appropriate in its operational activities, the provision for the transfer of appropriate technical know-how and technological skills to developing countries;

15. *Reaffirms* the need for adequate financial resources on a continuous and assured basis to foster science and technology for development, in particular to promote endogenous capacity-building in developing countries in accordance with their priorities;

16. *Emphasizes* that the barriers and restrictions on the transfer of technology to developing countries, including new technology regimes established unilaterally and/or plurilaterally, should be removed, while fiscal and other incentives for the transfer of new and innovative technologies should be provided, and in this regard invites relevant international bodies to review and ensure that the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights does not hinder the acquisition by developing countries of appropriate technologies;

17. *Recognizes* the importance of cooperation among developing countries in the field of science and technology, building on their complementarities, and the need to further advance such cooperation, through the establishment and/or the strengthening of national technology and information centres in developing countries and their networking on regional, subregional, interregional and global levels to promote technology research, training and dissemination as well as joint projects in developing countries, and urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and programmes to provide continued and enhanced support, through technical assistance and financing for such efforts, further calls for cooperation between centres of excellence, universities and research institutions, and urges the international community to support such initiatives through financial and technical assistance;

18. *Invites* the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to provide assistance and promote cooperation in the area of partnership and networking, biotechnology, information and communication technologies, including in the design and implementation of national strategies on such technologies or mechanisms;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to present, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, for its consideration, proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in order to ensure coordination of the various efforts and activities in the area of new and innovative technologies and their applications, such as in electronic commerce, with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 101 (b)
Operational activities for development: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Guyana*: draft resolution

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Stressing that South-South cooperation, as an important element of international cooperation for development, offers viable opportunities for developing countries in their individual and collective pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and recent United Nations conferences and for ensuring their effective and meaningful participation in the newly emerging global economic system,

Recognizing the fact that developing countries have the primary responsibility for promoting and implementing economic and technical cooperation among themselves, and reiterating the need for the international community to support the efforts of the developing countries to expand South-South cooperation through the modality of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 33/134 of 19 December 1978, in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[1] 46/159 of 19 December 1991 on technical cooperation among developing countries, 49/96 of 19 December 1994 on a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation and 50/119 of 20 December 1995 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation, as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

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Reaffirming also the San José Declaration and Plan of Action[2] adopted by the Group of 77 at the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance held at San José, Costa Rica, from 13 to 15 January 1997, which outlined concrete modalities on sectoral issues relating to trade, finance and investment and enterprise cooperation,

Welcoming the Declaration adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 at their twenty-third annual meeting,[3] held in New York on 24 September 1999,

Recognizing the important contribution that the forthcoming South Summit, to be held in Havana, Cuba, in April 2000, could provide for the strengthening of South-South cooperation,

1. *Endorses* the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries on its eleventh session[4] and the decisions adopted by the High-level Committee at that session;[5]

2. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Secretary-General on the state of South-South cooperation[6] and requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to submit a report on the state of South-South cooperation to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session;

3. *Reiterates* that South-South cooperation should be viewed not as a substitute for but rather as a complement to North-South cooperation, and, in that connection, emphasizes the need to effectively promote, *inter alia*, triangular approaches to facilitate South-South programmes and projects;

4. *Welcomes* the significant increase in South-South cooperation among developing countries, both in number and in sectoral coverage, reported by developing countries and the United Nations system;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the recent expansion in the scope of economic cooperation among developing countries, with increasing cooperation among business sectors and enterprises in different countries, including through the Trade Point Programme of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the buyers and sellers meetings of the International Trade Centre, and encourages these United Nations organizations to document and disseminate their experiences, lessons and operational methodologies for future application;

6. *Also notes with appreciation* the growing economic cooperation among developing countries with increasing mutual trade and investment, as well as industrial and technical cooperation, including that in the context of small and medium-sized enterprises;

7. *Welcomes* the successful conclusion of the second round of negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries and invites participating countries to join in efforts towards deepening, accelerating and expanding the Global System to enhance its impact;

8. *Recognizes* the progress achieved in a number of developing countries in strengthening human and institutional capacities, *inter alia*, in such areas as education,

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[2] A/C.2/52/8, annex.

[3] A/54/432, annex I.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/54/39).

[5] Ibid., annex I.

[6] A/54/425.

health, biotechnology, information and communications technology, space technology, financial sector management and microcredit, sharing of which would be beneficial to enhancing growth and development in other developing countries, and urges the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral donors, to assist the capacity-building efforts of developing countries in these areas;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the growing number of developed countries participating in triangular cooperation and encourages the use of such cooperation by other countries and, in this context, requests the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, in collaboration with the countries that have been supporting such cooperation, to document and disseminate relevant lessons learned and to identify options for the exploitation of the full potential of such cooperation;

10. *Also notes with appreciation* the contribution made by some countries to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of South-South Cooperation, and to the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and invites all countries, in particular developed countries, to contribute generously to the Trust Funds;

11. *Calls upon* all Governments, and all relevant United Nations organizations, and multilateral and regional financial institutions to increase allocations of financial resources for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, and to identify new funding modalities to promote South-South cooperation, such as triangular cooperation and private sector funding;

12. *Encourages* developing countries, and relevant organizations and agencies of the United Nations system as well as other partners in the development efforts, in the practice of technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, to develop and support innovative mechanisms to foster South-South cooperation in science and technology, with particular emphasis on development and sharing of high technologies as well as appropriate technologies, with a view to their better utilization for growth and development of developing countries;

13. *Stresses*, in this context, that South-South cooperation in science and technology is not a replacement for, but a complement to, traditional North-South technology transfer;

14. *Emphasizes* the need for concerted action by developing countries and their development partners, including relevant international organizations, with a view to strengthening cooperation and collaboration among developing countries at the regional, subregional, and interregional levels;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, as well as other relevant organizations, taking into account their agreed mandates, work programmes and priorities, to undertake jointly further work on formulating concrete recommendations on the implementation of and follow-up to the Caracas Programme of Action as an important mechanism for economic cooperation among developing countries, and the San José Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the Group of 77 at the South-South Conference on Trade, Investment and Finance, as well as on the Bali Declaration on Regional and Subregional Economic Cooperation of the Developing Countries[7] and the Bali Plan of Action on Regional and Subregional Economic Cooperation of the Developing Countries,[8] adopted by the Group of 77 High-level Conference on

[7] A/53/739, annex I.

[8] Ibid., annex II.

Regional and Subregional Economic Cooperation, held at Bali, Indonesia, from 2 to 5 December 1998, within the context of South-South cooperation;

16. *Requests* the United Nations system to take appropriate measures to improve the effective incorporation of technical cooperation among developing countries into its programmes and projects and to intensify efforts towards mainstreaming the modality of technical cooperation among developing countries, including through support to the activities of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and encourages other relevant international institutions to undertake similar measures;

17. *Reiterates its request* to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to ensure that the separate identity of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries is maintained and that its programme is adequately funded at a level commensurate with its mandate and system-wide responsibilities in promoting, monitoring and coordinating technical cooperation among developing countries;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries", and in that context requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to present to it at that session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.6

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
20 October 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 101 (b)
Operational activities for development: economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Mozambique*: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982, and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community,

Commending States members of the Community for demonstrating continued commitment to deeper and more formal arrangements for cooperation among themselves towards regional integration,

Welcoming the signing of Community protocols on wildlife conservation and law enforcement, and on health, and the establishment of the Association of Southern African Development Community National Chambers of Commerce, as well as a declaration on productivity as further steps towards enhancing regional cooperation,

Recognizing the strengthening of democratic governance and other positive developments, including the consolidation of the peace, the enhancement of democracy and the respect for the rule of law in the region, through the creation of institutions to further regional integration, such as the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum, Electoral Forum and Lawyers Association,

Reaffirming that the successful implementation of the development programmes of the Community can be achieved only if the Community has adequate resources at its disposal,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Southern African Development Community.

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Noting that the effects of war, loss of life and destruction of economic and social infrastructures in southern Africa demand the continuation and strengthening of rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes to regenerate the economies of the countries of the region,

Welcoming the Community's efforts to make southern Africa a landmine-free zone,

Noting with grave concern that adverse weather conditions have created a regional cereal deficit in 1999-2000, with a risk of increased poverty, in particular in rural areas,

Recognizing the valuable and effective economic and financial contribution that some organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have made to complementing national and subregional efforts to advance the process of democratization, rehabilitation and development in southern Africa,

Expressing its grave concern at the serious deterioration of the humanitarian situation in Angola caused by the resumption of war by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which is also hampering efforts towards economic rehabilitation and national reconstruction as well as regional development projects,

Reiterating that the present situation in Angola was caused by the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi, to comply with its obligations under the Lusaka Protocol,[1] and the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Expressing satisfaction over the initiatives to bring peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, launched by the Community under the leadership of F. J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and other entities,

Welcoming with satisfaction the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement[2] by all parties involved in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as a step forward towards a durable peace in that country,

Noting with concern the region's high prevalence rates of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) which have far-reaching social and economic consequences,

Reaffirming the recognition of the important role that women play in the development of the region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the international community for the financial, technical and material support given to the Southern African Development Community;

3. *Appeals* to the international community and to relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to continue providing financial, technical and material assistance to the Community in order to enable it to further advance the process of regional economic integration;

4. *Calls upon* the States Members of the United Nations and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet established contact and relationships with the Community to explore the possibility of doing so;

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[1] S/1994/1441, annex.

[2] S/1999/815, annex.

[3] A/54/273.

5. *Appeals* to the United Nations, its related bodies and the international community to assist and support the Community in its efforts against landmines;

6. *Appeals* to the United Nations, its related organs and the international community to assist the Community, with the appropriate resources, in implementing the programmes and decisions adopted by various United Nations world conferences, with specific emphasis on the enhancement of the role of women in the development process;

7. *Appeals* to the international community to support the measures being taken by the Community in addressing human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

8. *Appeals* to the international community as well as to the United Nations system to continue to extend much-needed assistance to those countries of the Community that are engaged in the process of national reconstruction so as to enable them to consolidate democracy and enhance the implementation of their national development programmes;

9. *Appeals* to the international community to comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions on Angola pertaining to sanctions imposed on the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which, together with other efforts, would help to bring peace and facilitate the process of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Angolan economy;

10. *Urges* the international community to take appropriate action, especially the providing of humanitarian assistance, in order to prevent the suffering of the Angolan people, in particular children, women and the elderly;

11. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the United Nations, to meet its responsibility for maintaining peace, stability and the future rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

12. *Urges* the international community to continue to assist those countries receiving refugees in coping with the resulting economic, social, humanitarian and environmental challenges;

13. *Appeals* to the United Nations and the international community to assist in the strengthening of the region's capacity for sustainable water resource management and to respond generously with respect to the drought situation in southern Africa, by supporting the region in its drought preparedness and management strategies;

14. *Calls upon* the international community to consider supporting the creation of special economic zones and development corridors in the Community, with active participation of the private sector;

15. *Requests* the international community to support the Community's efforts to address the risks, new challenges and opportunities imposed by the process of globalization and liberalization on the economies of the region;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and the Community;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.7

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
21 October 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100
Environment and sustainable development

Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon: draft resolution

Conservation and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992, General Assembly resolution 47/190 of 22 December 1992, on the report of the Conference, and resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992, establishing the institutional arrangements for follow-up of the Conference,

Recalling its resolution 53/188 of 15 December 1998 on implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that Central Africa has, after Amazonia in South America, the world's second largest forest heritage, whose natural characteristics play a decisive part in the equilibrium of the entire planet's biosphere and ecosystems,

Welcoming the Declaration by the Summit of Central African Heads of State on conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests, held at Yaoundé,

Mindful of the need for conservation and sustainable management of Central Africa's forests ecosystems, which constitute simultaneously an important natural asset for present and future generations and a worldwide ecological asset,

Convinced that the sustainable management of forest resources can contribute significantly to the economic, social and cultural development of the States bordering thereon,

Convinced of the important role of subregional and international cooperation in the management of forest ecosystems and of combating desertification in keeping with the international commitments entered into by the international community,

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Considering that a synergy of international and national efforts is essential in order to achieve sustainable development,

1. *Decides* to establish a trust fund to provide sustainable support for the Central African countries in their efforts for the management and conservation of and research into forest ecosystems;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.8

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
22 October 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100 (e)
Environment and sustainable development: Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Guyana*: draft resolution

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/191 of 15 December 1998 and other resolutions relating to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that, in accordance with paragraph 19 of its resolution 52/198 of 18 December 1997, the second session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention was held at Dakar from 30 November to 11 December 1998,

Expressing its deep appreciation to the Government of Senegal for the generous manner in which it hosted and provided facilities for the second session of the Conference of the Parties,

Expressing its deep appreciation also to the Government of Brazil for the generous offer to host the third session of the Conference of the Parties,

Looking forward to the continued efforts of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies in addressing desertification, land degradation and drought issues,

Noting with satisfaction that an increasing number of countries and one regional economic integration organization have ratified or acceded to the Convention,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

99-30835 (E) 251099

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the second session of the Conference of the Parties and on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/191,[1]

1. *Welcomes* the convening of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, at Recife, Brazil, from 15 to 26 November 1999;

2. *Calls upon* all States and other actors to contribute effectively to the successful outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties;

3. *Also calls upon* all remaining countries that are not yet parties to the Convention to ratify or accede to the Convention as soon as possible;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Convention secretariat was relocated to Bonn at the end of January 1999 and has begun functioning as the permanent secretariat of the Convention;

5. *Underlines with serious concern* that, although the Global Mechanism started its activities in early 1999, it has not supported enabling activities under the Convention, particularly the elaboration of national reports to be submitted by African States parties at the third session of the Conference of the Parties;

6. *Urges* the Global Mechanism, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention and relevant decisions taken by the Conference of the Parties at its first and second sessions, to mobilize and channel financial resources to affected developing countries that are party to the Convention for the implementation of the Convention, including the elaboration of national reports;

7. *Welcomes* the financial support already provided on a voluntary basis by some countries, and urges Governments, the private sector and all interested organizations, including non-governmental organizations, to make or to continue to make voluntary contributions necessary to ensure that the Global Mechanism achieves its objective effectively and fully;

8. *Also welcomes* the contributions paid by some States parties, and calls upon all States parties that have not done so to pay promptly and in full the contributions required for the core budget of the Convention envisaged in the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties, so as to ensure continuity in the cash flow required to finance the ongoing work of the Conference, the subsidiary bodies, the permanent secretariat and the Global Mechanism;

9. *Further welcomes* the initial contribution made by the International Fund for Agricultural Development to the Special Resources for CCD Finance Account, and invites the Fund to make available as soon as possible the remaining balance to the Account, in conformity with its pledge made at the first session of the Conference of the Parties in Rome;

10. *Invites* all other relevant organizations and programmes, particularly the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to make similar contributions to the Special Resources for the CCD Finance Account, to enable the Global Mechanism to successfully support the implementation of the Convention;

11. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 52/198, closed, on 31 December 1998, the Trust Fund

[1] A/54/96.

and the Special Voluntary Fund established under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/188 of 22 December 1992 and transferred the amounts remaining in the Trust Fund and in the Special Voluntary Fund, respectively, to the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund established on 1 January 1999, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties;[2]

12. *Calls upon* Governments, multilateral financial institutions, regional development banks, regional economic integration organizations and all other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to contribute generously to the General Fund, the Supplementary Fund and the Special Fund, in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the financial rules of the Conference of the Parties;

13. *Decides* to finance from the regular programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2000-2001 the conference-servicing costs arising from sessions of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies, including the fourth and fifth sessions of the Conference and meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2000-2001;

14. *Notes with appreciation* that some affected developing countries and one region have adopted their national and regional action programmes, and therefore calls upon the international community to contribute to the implementation of those programmes through, *inter alia*, the conclusion of partnership agreements, including consideration of contributions from non-governmental organizations;

15. *Invites* affected developing countries that have not yet adopted their national, subregional and regional action programmes to accelerate the process of the elaboration and adoption of their action programmes with a view to finalizing them no later than by the end of 2000;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the developed countries and the United Nations system, and invites the multilateral financial institutions, the private sector and all other interested actors, to support the efforts of affected developing countries in the processes of elaborating and implementing action programmes to combat desertification, including, as appropriate, interregional programmes and platforms of cooperation, by providing them with financial resources and other forms of assistance;

17. *Takes note* of the progress made through the informal consultations aimed at producing a draft additional regional implementation annex to the Convention, and urges countries from Eastern and Central Europe to take appropriate actions to become parties to the Convention, thereby facilitating the adoption of the additional regional implementation annex to the Convention by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth session;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution, as well as on the outcome of the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

19. *Reminds* the States parties to the Convention that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 52/445 of 18 December 1997, beginning in the year 2000, the Conferences of the parties to the conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or established as a result of the Conference, as well as other conventions relating to sustainable development, shall take all appropriate measures to avoid

[2] ICCD/COP(1) 11/Add.1, decision 2/COP.1, annex, paras. 7-11.

convening their sessions and those of their subsidiary bodies during the sessions of the General Assembly;

20. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth ordinary session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa".

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.9

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 99 (g)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

Guyana*: draft resolution

Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 48/165 of 21 December 1993, 49/95 of 19 December 1994, 50/122 of 20 December 1995, 51/174 of 16 December 1996, 52/186 of 18 December 1997 and 53/181 of 15 December 1998,

Recalling also the adoption of the Agenda for Development[1] and the relevant provisions on its follow-up and implementation, and the need to give impetus to international economic cooperation for development so as to follow up on the Agenda effectively,

Reaffirming the importance of continuing the dialogue in response to the imperatives of solidarity, mutual interest and benefits, genuine interdependence, shared responsibility and partnership in promoting international economic cooperation for development,

Recognizing the role of regional cooperation in promoting complementarity and in creating synergies between subregional, regional, interregional and multilateral economic potential and cooperation in the process of globalization,

Taking note of the need to assure the coordinated follow-up and implementation by the United Nations system of major United Nations conferences and summits,

Taking note of the past experience of the high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 51/240.

99-31491 (E) 261099

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of continued constructive dialogue and genuine partnership to further promote international economic cooperation for development in the twenty-first century;

2. *Decides* that the theme of the second high-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership will be "Responding to the challenges of globalization: facilitating the integration of developing countries into world economy in the twenty-first century";

3. *Decides*, without changing the biennial nature of the high-level dialogue, to defer the holding of the second two-day high-level dialogue to its fifty-sixth session;

4. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to begin consultations with Member States so as to arrive at an early decision on the date, modalities, nature of the outcome and focus of the discussions of the second high-level dialogue, taking into account past experience and the contributions to be provided by Member States as well as regional institutions and the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close cooperation with Governments, all relevant parts of the United Nations system, relevant organizations and other development agencies, to make initial preparations for the dialogue, while also taking into account the results of major United Nations conferences and summits;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session, under the item "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item "High-level dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at that session a consolidated report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.10

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 99 (d)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: human resources development

Guyana*: draft resolution

Developing human resources for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 52/196 of 18 December 1997, 50/105 of 20 December 1995, 48/205 of 21 December 1993, 46/163 of 17 December 1991 and 45/191 of 21 December 1990, as well as the relevant sections of the Agenda for Development,[1]

Recognizing that the well-being of people should be the overall goal of development,

Stressing that Governments have the primary responsibility for defining and implementing appropriate policies for human resources development, and that there is a need for continued support from the international community to complement the efforts of developing countries,

Stressing also that there is a need for a supportive and favourable national and international economic environment that will enhance human resources development in developing countries and promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recognizing that there is a need to integrate human resources development into comprehensive strategies that mainstream a gender perspective, taking into account the needs of all people, in particular the needs of women and the girl child,

Concerned at the increasing development gap between developed and developing countries, including the gap in knowledge, information and communication technologies, and also concerned at the increasing disparities of income within and between nations and its adverse impact on the development of human resources, in particular in the developing countries,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 51/240, annex.

99-31508 (E) 261099

Recognizing that globalization, the information revolution and rapid changes make developing countries vulnerable to the risks of marginalization and to recurring financial crisis,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Recognizes* the importance of developing human resources as a means of participating more effectively in the world economic system and of benefiting from globalization;

3. *Urges* increased investments in all aspects of human development, such as education and training, health and nutrition, to achieve universal coverage and the well-being of all;

4. *Urges also* the adoption of comprehensive approaches to human resources development which combine, among other factors, economic growth, provision of basic social services, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, empowerment of women, involvement of youth, and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups of society;

5. *Encourages* all countries to accord priority, in particular in national budgets, to human resources development in the context of the adoption of economic and social policies;

6. *Invites* international organizations, including international financial institutions, to continue to give priority to supporting the objectives of human resources development and to integrating them into their policies, programmes and operations;

7. *Recognizes* the need to direct concerted efforts at enhancing the technical skills and know-how of people living in rural and agricultural areas with a view to improving their means of livelihood and material well-being, and in this regard encourages the allocation of more resources for this purpose so as to facilitate the access to appropriate technology and know-how from within and from other countries, particularly the developed countries, and urges the developed countries to implement specific actions designed to enable them to absorb increased agricultural exports from developing countries;

8. *Encourages* policies, approaches and measures that serve to narrow the increasing gap between developed and developing countries in information and communication technologies in particular and technology in general, including by (a) inviting the private sector, in collaboration with the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, to voluntarily donate to developing countries literary materials, information and communication technology equipment to designated centres in order to facilitate improved access; (b) taking advantage of the rapid turnaround in both the educational institutions and corporations in developed countries of literary material and information and communication technology equipment, through coordinated efforts involving the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and recipients or interested developing countries;

9. *Calls upon* developing countries, with the support of the international community, to establish information, communication and electronic community centres in order to provide connectivity and access to information and knowledge;

10. *Calls upon* the developed countries and the United Nations system to increase support to programmes and activities of developing countries for human resources development and capacity-building, in particular those geared towards harnessing information and communication technologies;

[2] A/54/408

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an assessment of the effectiveness of the contribution made by the United Nations system to advance human res es development in developing countries through its operational activities, and to make proposals to further enhance its impact;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Human resources development".

United Nations A/C.2/54/L.11

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
26 October 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Second Committee
Item 99 (e)
Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: international migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

Guyana*: draft resolution

International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development adopted at Cairo, in particular chapter X, on international migration,[1] and the relevant provisions contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[2] and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[3] and in the Platform for Action[4] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling also its resolutions 49/127 of 19 December 1994, 50/123 of 20 December 1995, and 52/189 of 18 December 1997, on international migration and development, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1995/313 of 27 July 1995,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[5] the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[2] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[5] Resolution 217 A (III).

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of Racial Discrimination,[6] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[7] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[8]

Recalling that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council should carry out their respective responsibilities as entrusted to them in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as by the relevant United Nations conferences of the 1990s, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the field of population and development, including activities on international migration,

Noting in particular that the role of relevant United Nations organizations that address migration issues should be strengthened so that they can deliver adequate technical support to developing countries to ensure that migration contributes to development,

Recognizing the majority views expressed by respondents to the survey as contained in the report of the Secretary-General[9] in support of convening an international conference on migration and development, and recognizing also the diversity of views expressed regarding the scope, form and agenda of the conference,

Noting in particular the current lack of migration data and the need for such data, as well as a coherent theory to explain international migration, and a better understanding of the complex interrelationships between migration and development,

Noting the critical role of the existing forums within the United Nations system in addressing the issues of international migration and development, including through the Commission on Population and Development, the Commission on Human Rights, the Committee for Development Policies, the International Labour Organization and other relevant key organizations,

Noting also that meetings and conferences were held in the context of regional cooperation, including the International Symposium: Towards Regional Cooperation in Irregular/Undocumented Migration, held at Bangkok from 21 to 23 April 1999, which adopted the Bangkok Declaration on Irregular Migration, the Commonwealth of Independent States conference on migration, the Regional Conference on Migration in North and Central America, and the migration capacity-building and regional cooperation meetings organized by the International Migration Policy Programme with senior government officials from Eastern and Central Europe at Budapest in November 1998 and senior government officials from southern Africa at Pretoria in April 1999 and to be held at Bangkok in November 1999 with Governments from Asia and the Pacific,

Noting further the establishment of the International Migration Policy Programme in May 1998 by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Organization for Migration, and the United Nations Population Fund, to be implemented in partnership with the International Labour Organization, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international and regional institutions with a view to strengthening the capacity of Governments in different regions to manage migration flows at national and regional levels and thus to foster cooperation among States towards orderly migration,

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[6] Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[7] Resolution 34/180, annex.

[8] Resolution 44/25, annex.

[9] A/54/207.

Aware that the process of globalization and liberalization, including the increasing interdependence of economies, as well as the increasing marginalization of developing countries in the global economy, have contributed to large flows of peoples between and among countries, and has intensified the complex phenomenon of international migration,

Aware also that in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure that the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families are protected, and to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Recognizing the importance from an analytical and operational point of view of identifying the existing linkages among the social, economic, political and cultural factors related to international migration and development, and of the need for comprehensive, coherent and effective policies on international migration based on the spirit of genuine partnership and common understanding,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development;[9]

2. *Urges* Member States and the United Nations system to strengthen international cooperation in the area of international migration and development in order to address the root causes of migration, especially those related to poverty, and to maximize the benefits of international migration to those concerned;

3. *Encourages* interregional, regional and subregional mechanisms to continue to address the question of migration and development;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental, regional and subregional organizations, within their continuing mandated activities, to continue to address the issue of international migration and development, and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development;

5. *Also calls upon* the international community to seek to make the option of remaining in one's country viable for all people, to which end efforts to achieve sustainable economic and social development, ensuring a better economic balance between developed and developing countries, should be strengthened;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to solicit more views from Member States, particularly those that have not responded to the survey requested in pursuance of its previous resolution, as well as from the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration and other relevant organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, on the report of the Secretary-General submitted at the fifty-second session, bearing in mind various regional processes, and to recommend ways and means to address the problems related to migration and development, including the possibility of convening an international conference on international migration and development;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to initiate appropriate action through the regional commissions in order to ensure the carrying out of interregional activities, such as seminars, expert meetings or symposia, with the contribution of the relevant actors on issues relating to international migration and development, taking into account, *inter alia*, the report of the Secretary-General[9] and also requests the United Nations bodies and other appropriate international organizations to provide support to such activities;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session that will, *inter alia*, summarize the lessons learned, as

well as best practices on migration management and policies, from the various activities relating to international migration and development which have been carried out at the regional and interregional levels, and recommending for the consideration of the Assembly policy actions that could be pursued at the international level, taking into account, *inter alia*, the following:

(a) The results of meetings and conferences relating to migration and development held in the context of regional cooperation;

(b) The report of the Committee for Development Policy on its examination of the issue of migration and development;

(c) The report of the Technical Symposium on International Migration and Development, held at The Hague from 29 June to 3 July 1999;

(d) The work of the relevant international organizations, bodies, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations in the field of international migration and development;

(e) The possible mechanisms to examine in a comprehensive and integrated manner all issues and questions pertinent to international migration and development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-sixth session an assessment of migration data within the various regions and between regions, including, where possible, simulation studies on replacement migration, with a view to providing countries with useful information pertinent to migration management and policies;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item "International migration and development, including the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development".